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ABOUT THIS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

A plan of management describes how a Reserve will be managed and maintained, who is responsible for the management of the Reserve, its facilities and the uses and activities which occur on the Reserve.

In 1994, Randwick City Council engaged Hassell Pty Ltd to prepare a draft plan of management for Clovelly Bay and foreshore. It was advised by a consultative committee representing local residents, Council, Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, the Department of Land and Water Conservation, and the Department of Sport and Recreation. The draft plan was completed in May 1997 and updated in October 1998. It was adopted by Council, but not by the Minister for Land and Water Conservation as it did not reflect the Department's Crown reserve policy.

In October 1999, Council and the Department of Land and Water Conservation engaged Manidis Roberts to revise the draft plan of management, and prepare it for adoption by the Minister.

The main impetus for amending the draft plan is to address a number of issues that have recently arisen concerning future development in the study area, and to ensure the plan complies with both the *Local Government Act 1993*, amended 1998; and the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

The main focus of this plan is on strategies for managing Clovelly Bay. To keep the document concise, descriptive information about Clovelly Bay, contained in the 1998 draft plan, has not been repeated. Those seeking this descriptive information, and supporting diagrams, should refer to the 1998 draft plan.

When it is adopted by the Minister for Land and Water Conservation, Council, as Trust manager of the Reserve, will have to follow its directions. It may not undertake any activities, uses or developments which are not provided for in, or consistent with, the plan of management.

In revising the 1998 draft plan, Manidis Roberts has consulted with the Department of Land and Water Conservation, Randwick City

Council, Clovelly Bowling Club, Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, the Clovelly Precinct Committee, Eastern Suburbs Leagues Club and other interested parties.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This plan of management aims to ensure Clovelly Bay retains its environmental, scenic, recreational, cultural, and social values. Given the value of the area to the people of Randwick City and beyond, undertaking the projects recommended in this plan is considered a very worthwhile investment. Key directions are outlined below.

THE AREA AS A WHOLE

Objective: An attractive and tranquil place to enjoy Sydney's unique coastal environment.

Key strategies:

- ❖ Complete the Eastern Beaches coastal walk, between Gordon's Bay and Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, and Bundock Park to Waverley Cemetery.
- ❖ Purchase freehold land within Bundock Park and add it to the Reserve.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT ZONE

This zone: Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, Clovelly Bowling Club, the car parks, Burrows Park playing field, the area around the beach café, and picnic facilities in Bundock Park.

Objective: Areas able to sustain high intensity visitation, with facilities that complement the scenic beachside location and meet visitor needs.

Key strategies:

- ❖ Renew the lease to Clovelly Bowling Club, with the lease governed by a new set of principles.
- ❖ Encourage broader use of the facility that reflects its strategic location on the Eastern Beaches coastal walk.

MARINE ZONE

This zone: the bay, beach, inter-tidal areas, rocks, and concrete platforms.

Objective: A safe and scenic place for water-based recreation.

Key strategies:

- ❖ Enhance water quality by undertaking Council's *Stormwater Management Plan for Gordon's Bay and Clovelly Bay*.
- ❖ Restore concrete promenades by undertaking Council's *Long Term Strategy for Clovelly Promenades*. In the short term, patch eroded areas.

NATURAL VEGETATION ZONE

This zone: all areas containing native vegetation, whether remnant, regenerated or revegetated, or otherwise identified for this purpose.

Objective: Coastal vegetation that is protected, conserved and enhanced, and respected and enjoyed by the community.

Key strategies:

- ❖ Protect, conserve and enhance remnant bushland by using best practice bush regeneration principles, not encouraging general access, fencing near the dog exercise area, and gaining support by using low-key interpretation.
- ❖ Establish the pond to the east of the Bowling Club as a frog habitat.

GRASSED ZONE

This zone: grassed areas of Bundock Park, Burrows Park, and Game Reserve not identified for bush revegetation and used for ball games, dog walking, etc.

Objective: Useable and attractive spaces for passive recreation.

Key strategies:

- ❖ Enhance grassed areas with new benches, shade trees and shrub; and build a small playground at the back of the beach.

1 Overview of the Reserve

1.1 THE SITE

The study area is referred to in this plan of management simply as Clovelly Bay. Its location is shown in **Figure 1** and key aspects are described in **Tables 1** and **2**.

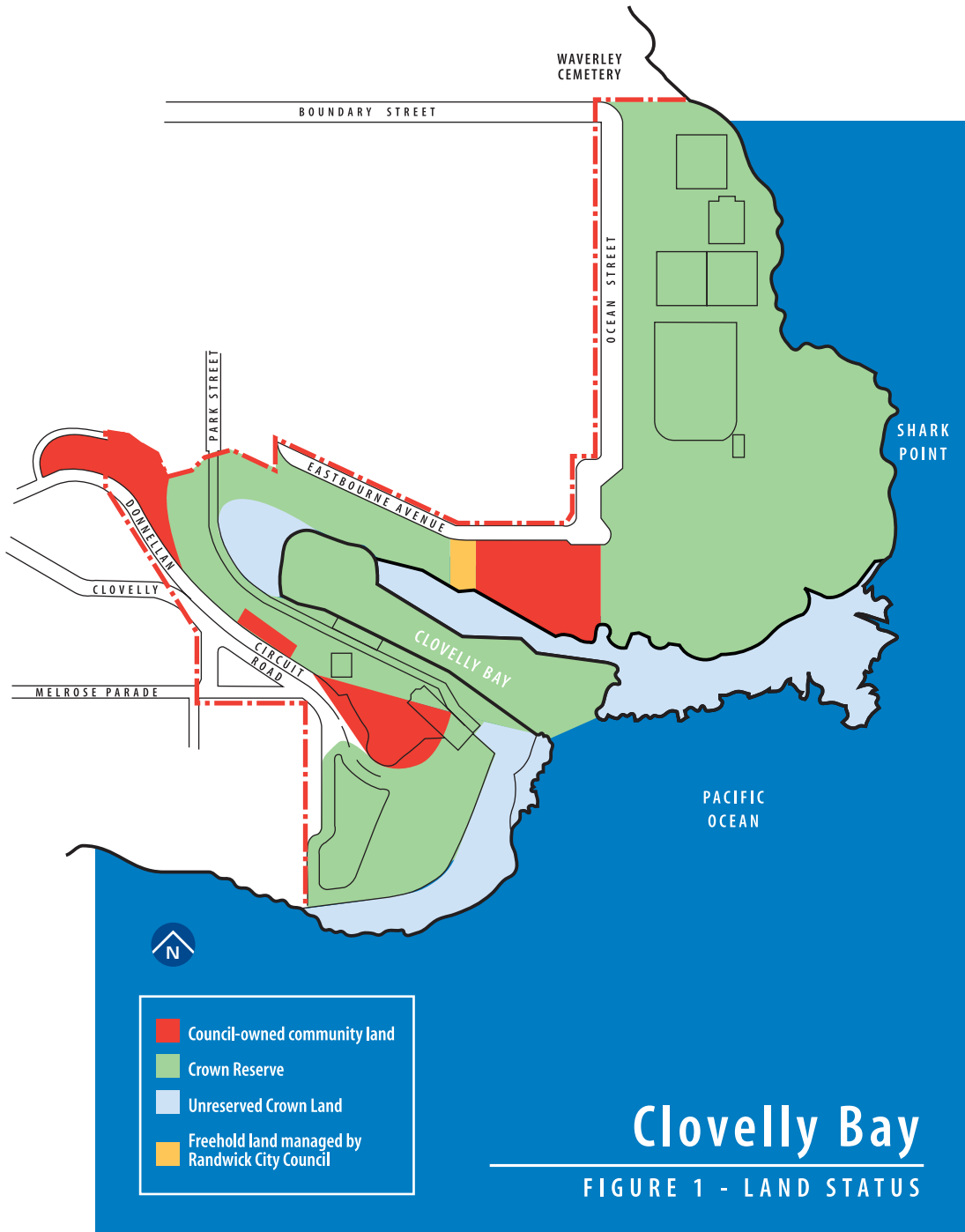
As shown in **Figure 1**, the study area mostly comprises Crown land managed under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. It also contains Council owned community land managed under the *Local Government Act 1993*, as amended 1998, and a small parcel of private land.

Table 1: Clovelly Bay at a glance

Aspect	Description
Ownership	Crown Reserve - administered by Department of Land and Water Conservation Community land - owned and managed by Council Freehold land - privately owned but managed by Council
Management	Randwick City Council
Key environmental attributes	Protected remnant bushland in Burrows Park, protected intertidal areas, and sheltered bay providing habitat for numerous marine species
Key built facilities	25 metre swimming pool, paths forming part of Eastern Beaches coastal walk, Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, Clovelly Bowling Club, cafe, car park, public amenities, Burrows Park playing field, picnic shelters
Purposes	Crown land reserves for public recreation and public baths
Zoning	6A Open Space in Randwick City Council <i>Local Environmental Plan 1998</i>
Area	16 hectares of land and water

Table 2 Land status

Land	Details
Crown land	
Reserve no. 500054	Burrows Park, reserve dedicated for public recreation 2 May 1893, 16 May 1982 and 12 March 1982 being lots 7088 DP 752011, & Lots 1 to 3 DP 90410 Randwick Council appointed Trustee 17 May 1957: being the Burrows Park (D500054) Reserve Trust
Reserve no. 35571	Bundock Park and Clovelly Bathing Reserve for Public Baths Notified 10 January 1903 and 26 May 1989, being Lot 7011 DP 752011 and Lot 1 DP 42708, Randwick Council appointed Trustee 7 October 1908 being the Coogee Bay Public Baths (R35571) Reserve Trust
Reserve no. 83438	Reserve for Public Baths notified 8 September 1961 being Lot 7010 DP 752011 Randwick Council appointed Trustee 10 November 1961 being the Coogee Bay Public Baths (R83438) Reserve Trust
Reserve no. 500055	South Headland, reserve dedicated for public recreation 17 May 1895 being Lot 7070 DP 752011 Randwick Council appointed Trustee 21 June 1895 under the Public Park Act
Unreserved Crown Land	Located between the above reserves and mean high water mark to the South Pacific Ocean and bed of Clovelly Bay between R35571 and R83438. To be reserved for coastal environmental protection. Beach sand to be reserved for public recreation
Council reserve (Community Land)	Lots 19 to 26 DP 5559; Lots 2 to 8 DP 455415 and Part Lots 1 and 4 DP 5871; Old System title land Former Public Transport Commission land Shown in DP 42707; Lot D in DP 316077, compulsorily acquired by Council in April 2000 and held in fee simple
Freehold land managed by Council	Lot 27 in DP 5559



1.2 WHO'S WHO AT CLOVELLY

The main organisational stakeholders at Clovelly Bay are:

- ❖ Department of Land and Water Conservation, which is responsible for administering and managing the State's Crown land. Most of the land at Clovelly Bay is Crown land. This includes Burrows Park and Bundock Park, waters of the bay, inter-tidal areas, and Clovelly car park;
- ❖ Randwick City Council, which manages the study area. This includes being the Trustee for all Crown land;
- ❖ Clovelly Precinct Committee, which represents the views of Clovelly residents on a range of local issues, including management of Clovelly Bay;
- ❖ Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club. The club's lease has expired, and a new 20-year lease will be executed during 2000; and
- ❖ Clovelly Bowling Club, which manages the Bowling Club under a licence from Council (the licence expires 19 November 2002).

1.3 THE SITE'S SIGNIFICANCE

Clovelly Bay contributes substantially to the beauty, character and charm of the local area; and to the quality of life of local residents and visitors from further afield.

Comprising headlands, foreshores, parks and a sheltered waterway, it is a major attraction highly regarded by both local residents and visitors for its recreational, natural and cultural values.

The area is important ecologically, with the bay and intertidal rock platforms containing diverse marine life, and the foreshore areas containing protected remnant bushland and habitat for two species of frog.

Clovelly Bay is used mainly by local residents. Its popularity increases during the warmer months, particularly on weekends. The greatest attractions are the calm waters and natural setting, and local/village character.

Clovelly is one of Sydney's safest beaches in terms of wave size, variation in water depth and currents. A breakwater at the mouth of the bay provides relatively calm water on most days. The bay is also easily accessible by car, bus, foot or bicycle.

Clovelly Bay caters for a number of recreational activities. The waters are popular for swimming, snorkelling, fishing and diving. The foreshore areas are an important part of the popular Eastern Beaches coastal walk and contain numerous places for picnics, informal gatherings and keeping fit. The beach and concrete platforms are popular for sunbathing, relaxing and socialising.

Clovelly also has facilities for organised activities, namely: bowls and bocce at Clovelly Bowling Club, lifesaving training associated with Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, and junior rugby at Burrows Park.

1.4	HERITAGE
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The Clovelly Bay enclosure (including Clovelly baths, the concrete promenades, beach and facilities) is classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and is included in its register. In its statement of significance, the National Trust stated that:

"Clovelly Bay Enclosure is significant for the following reasons: it is unique along the New South Wales coast as it is the only swimming area that has been developed from a naturally occurring coastal feature and as such it is also the largest coastal swimming pool; it also includes one of four formed and enclosed concrete pools in the Sydney Region; it is evidence of human endeavour modifying the coastline for the provision of a recreational facility; it has associations with local swimming clubs; and its members; and it has high aesthetic value. (*Sydney Harbourside & Ocean Pools Survey*, National Trust, July 1994).

Clovelly Bay enclosure, including the baths; and Shark Point, Burrows Park are also included in Council's heritage register (in *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 1998*).

This heritage significance should be respected when considering future developments in Clovelly Bay.

1.5	RECENT DEVELOPMENTS
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Several developments have occurred since the 1998 draft plan of management was completed. These include:

- ❖ demolition of the beach kiosk known as Seabreeze kiosk in 1999, following a recommendation in the 1998 draft plan of management and Heritage Significance Assessment (Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, 1998);
- ❖ Council approval to redevelop the beach inspectors'/amenities building as follows: build a café and kiosk on the ground floor; enlarge the courtyard in front of the café to accommodate seated patrons; add a storey to incorporate the beach inspector's office; and erect a building containing storage and first aid facilities on the Clovelly Road side of the café building;
- ❖ a proposed merger between Clovelly Bowling Club and Eastern Suburbs Leagues Club (the merger is no longer being considered; refer **Section 4.2**);
- ❖ proposal by Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club to expand its function area and sub-lease it to a separate operator for functions; and
- ❖ acquisition by Council of private land at Clovelly Bay now used for public recreation and managed by Council (namely, Lot D in DP 316077).

2 Planning considerations

There are numerous legislative, policy and community considerations to be considered in framing a plan of management for Clovelly Bay. These are presented in this chapter.

2.1	CROWN LAND, THE RESERVE SYSTEM AND TRUST MANAGEMENT
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Most of Clovelly Bay is Crown land managed by Randwick City Council on behalf of the State. The *Crown Lands Act 1989* governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, including reservation or dedication for a public purpose, leasing and licensing.

2.1.1 HOW MAY CROWN LAND BE USED?

The use and management of Crown land is determined or influenced by:

- ❖ the principles of Crown land management, as set out in s. 11 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, and shown in **Table 3**;
- ❖ the public purpose of the land. Crown land may be reserved or dedicated for a public purpose, which means the reserve must provide some public benefit. The purposes for reserving Crown land are listed in **Table 4**. Uses, activities, developments and agreements are broadly defined by the purpose;
- ❖ any conditions and provisions within the zoning in the local council's local environmental plan (at Clovelly, the land is zoned 6A Open Space);
- ❖ either a statutory mechanism (a plan of management), contractual agreement (leases or licenses), or a combination of both. These more specifically define the land uses permitted;

- ❖ case law judgments. These influence the policy and practice of the Department of Land and Water Conservation and the reserve system’s Trust managers, and provides the following guidance:
 - improvements and developments to land which is reserved or dedicated are confined to those which support, or are ancillary to, the public purpose of the reservation;
 - land reserved or dedicated for public recreation must be open to the public generally as a right. The public may only be restricted from access to parts of the reserve and buildings, if it is necessary for the public’s enjoyment of the reserve to be excluded, eg: a workshop, equipment storage or operational facilities;
 - access as of right does not mean entirely free access. Reasonable entry fees and charges may be imposed, as well as other legal constraints to entry, such as relate to health and safety;
 - use of the reserve must be consistent with the public purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved. This includes uses ancillary or supportive of the purpose, such as a kiosk on land dedicated for public recreation; and
 - a lease or licence must be consistent with the reason or purpose of the land’s reservation or dedication.

Table 3: How this plan of management satisfies the principles of Crown land management (s.11 of *Crown Lands Act*)

Principle of Crown land management	How the plan of management is consistent with the principles
a That environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land	This plan is supportive of conserving the study area's indigenous flora and native fauna and its intertidal areas
b That the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible	See above
c That public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged	Recommendations in the plan would enable greater public use and enjoyment of the reserve through the introduction of multi-use areas

<p>d That, where, appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged</p>	<p>Recommendations in the plan would increase multiple use of the Reserve (eg at Clovelly Bowling Club and Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club). Upgrading the coastal walk would encourage people to walk through the Reserve</p>
<p>e That, where, appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity</p>	<p>Accompanying the proposed reservation actions are leasing principles and conditions for the head leases to the café operators, Clovelly Bowling Club and Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club that include management, operational and maintenance responsibilities that would ensure the Reserve is kept in a sound condition</p>
<p>f That Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles</p>	<p>This plan of management contains use and leasing prescriptions that would ensure principal tenants act in the best interests of the State</p>

Source: *Crown Lands Act 1989 No 6*

Table 4: Public purposes, as at 1 January 2000

No.	Purpose and date of gazettal
	<i>Gazetted 15/12/59</i>
1	Access
2	Accommodation
3	Caravan Park
4	Community Purposes
5	Environmental Protection
6	Government Purposes
7	Heritage Purposes
8	Public Recreation
9	Public Recreation and Coastal Environmental Protection
10	Rural Services
11	Showground
12	Travelling Stock
13	Urban Services
14	Water
	<i>Also:</i>
15	Dedicated - Public Park
16	Acquired - Future Public Requirements
	<i>Gazetted 22/5/92</i>
17	The Accommodation, Guidance, Education and
18	Welfare of Homeless Or Needy Young Persons
	<i>Gazetted 2/9/94</i>
19	Public Entertainment
20	Public Amusement
	<i>Gazetted 24/3/95</i>
21	Tourist Facilities and Services
22	Community and Sporting Club Facilities
23	Recreation Facilities and Services
24	Aquatic Sporting Services
	<i>Gazetted 17/11/95</i>
25	Port Services and Facilities
	<i>Gazetted 27/3/98</i>
26	Racecourse and Recreation Facilities

2.2 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993

Clovelly Bay contains four parcels of land owned by Randwick Council and one parcel of freehold land. This land must be managed in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act* (refer **Table 5**). The Council-owned land is classified as community land under this *Act*. Community land is defined as land that should be kept for the use of the general community. The parcels of Council-owned land are:

- ❖ the parkland, mainly covered by native vegetation, to the north of Donnellan Circuit. It includes a lane providing access to residences at 9-25 Surfside Avenue and 2 Donnellan Circuit, roadside parking, and a path to the beach;
- ❖ Game Reserve, the triangular park at the junction of Melrose Parade, Donnellan Circuit and Victory Street;
- ❖ an area at the back of the beach (acquired by Council in April 2000); and
- ❖ an area of land between Burrows Park and Bundock Park at the eastern end of Eastbourne Avenue.

The small parcel of freehold land (Lot 27 in DP5559) is on the northern side of the bay between Burrows Park and Bundock Park. It is Council's intention to acquire this land.

2.2.1 LAND CATEGORIES

Land that is the subject of a plan of management prepared under the *Local Government Act* must be categorised. It is proposed to categorise all community and freehold land at Clovelly Bay as 'park', as defined under the *Act*. This category refers to land used for passive recreational, cultural, social and educational past-times and activities (it includes casual ball games). It is not considered that any other categories are valid. Other possible categories may have included:

- ❖ 'area of cultural significance'. This category is not relevant as the small and fragmented parcels of land are not considered culturally significant; and
- ❖ 'natural area - foreshore'. This category is not relevant as the foreshore land is highly modified, and does not contain a significant natural feature.

Table 5: Requirements for plans of management under the Local Government Act, as amended 1998

Requirement	How this plan satisfies the Local Government Act
All community land must be categorised	Refer Chapter 2
The plan must contain objectives for management of the land	Refer Chapter 3
The plan must describe the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the plan of management	Refer Chapter 2
The plan must describe the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at the date of adoption of the plan	Refer Chapter 3
The plan must specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used	Refer Chapter 3
The plan must specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease, licence or otherwise	Refer Chapter 5
The plan must describe the scale and intensity or any such permitted use or development	Refer Chapter 3
The plan must include performance targets	Refer Chapter 3
The plan must contain a means of achieving objectives and performance targets	Refer Chapter 5
The plan must contain a means for assessing achievement of objectives and performance targets	Refer Chapter 3
Council must exhibit the draft plan for 28 days and give at least 42 days for the making of submissions	
Any amendments to a draft plan must be publicly exhibited in the same way, until the Council can adopt the draft plan without further amendment	
A council may only grant a lease, licence or other estate over community land if there is an 'express authorisation' for such action in a plan of management	No lease or licence is proposed on community or freehold land

2.2.2 CONDITION OF THE LAND

As required under the *Local Government Act*, the condition of the land and buildings must be described. This is presented in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Condition of community and freehold land

Land	Condition
<p>Lots 19 to 26 DP 5559: western end of Burrows Park, between Eastbourne Avenue and the bay; and</p> <p>Freehold land managed by Council (Lot 27 DP 5559), which adjoins the above land</p>	<p>Contains grassed areas, weeds, regenerated indigenous vegetation, pockets of remnant indigenous vegetation; and part of concrete promenade. The area is mostly in reasonable condition and fit for use. Paths are relatively new and in good condition. But stairs to the promenade are in poor condition and require upgrading</p>
<p>Lots 2 to 8 DP 455415: land on the northern side of Donnellan Circuit; and</p> <p>Lot D in DP 316077: adjoins the above land behind the beach</p>	<p>Comprises area behind the beach containing grass, dirt track and coral trees, and area beside Donnellan Crescent containing regenerated indigenous vegetation. Bush and grass are in reasonable to good condition. The dirt track is eroding and provides access for pedestrians but not wheelchairs or strollers</p>
<p>Part Lots 1 and 4 DP 5871: triangle of land known as Game Reserve, surrounded Donnellan Circuit, Victory Street and Melrose Parade</p>	<p>Grassed area. In reasonable condition, but not used for recreation purposes.</p>
<p>Former Public Transport Commission land shown in DP 42707</p> <p>Land formerly containing kiosk</p>	<p>Contains grass, weeds, and regenerated indigenous vegetation. The area is mostly in reasonable condition and fit for use. Paths through this land are in good condition</p>

2.3 OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The *Liquor Act 1982* and *Registered Club Act 1976* were amended in September 1999 to enable surf clubs to sell alcohol for three hours on a Saturday and Sunday to raise funds. The *Liquor Act* defines functions, which is relevant to the intention of the Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club to hold these. Under the *Act*, a "function means any dinner, ball, convention, seminar, sporting event, race meeting, exhibition, performance, trade fair or other fair, fete carnival, or any other event or activity, that is conducted for public amusement or entertainment or to raise funds for any charitable or other purpose and, in relation to a surf life saving club, includes any gathering of members of the club (and their guests) organised by the club for social purposes".

The *Companion Animals Act, 1998* requires environmental initiatives by Councils to promote responsible animal ownership. The reserve is heavily used by dog walkers, and it is known that animal faeces are a source of water pollution and may be deemed unhealthy and a nuisance in a public place.

2.4 PLANNING POLICIES

2.4.1 STATE COASTAL POLICY

The Sydney Regional Coastal Management Strategy (Sydney Coastal Councils Group, 1998) includes the following in its primary objectives:

- ❖ to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained and that, when available, coastal zone resources are fairly and equitably used by the public and commercial interests alike, so that the long-term benefits derived by the community can be optimised;
- ❖ to maintain adequate and appropriate access to the coast, so that it is possible to enjoy a range of recreational opportunities. Public access should be managed to protect coastal resources, ecosystems and public safety; and
- ❖ to conserve and manage areas and features of significant ecological, physical, cultural, historical, landscape and scientific importance, so that their values are maintained.

2.4.2 STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY NO
19 - BUSHLAND IN URBAN AREAS

Burrows Park contains bushland covered by this Policy. In this Policy, "bushland" means land on which there is vegetation which is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation. The general aim of this Policy is to protect and preserve bushland within urban areas because of its natural heritage value; aesthetic value; and value as a recreational, educational and scientific resource. Section 8 of this policy applies to bushland zoned or reserved for public open space.

It states that plans of management shall not be inconsistent with the aims of this Policy and, in respect of bushland to which it applies, it shall: identify the bushland to which the plan applies;

describe and analyse the bushland; and specify measures to be taken to:

- ❖ implement the specific aims of this Policy;
- ❖ enable recreational use of the bushland;
- ❖ reduce hazard from bushfire;
- ❖ prevent degradation of bushland; and
- ❖ restore and regenerate degraded areas of bushland.

2.4.3 REGIONAL POLICY

Clovelly Bay is referred to in the State government's *Design and Management Guidelines Eastern Beaches*. Reference should be made to them when considering any development proposal for the site. The following extracts from the *Guidelines* relate to Clovelly Bay:

- ❖ "remove the existing ungainly and unrelated structures in the area, and continue to redevelop, landscape, and plant the area based on the same landscape and architectural themes proposed and developed by Randwick Council and consultants in its redevelopment of the bay area;
- ❖ reduce the harsh effect of the concrete paved areas on the southern and northern edges of the water by introduction of contrasting paving materials;
- ❖ reduce the size of the obtrusive car park on the southern headland and replace it by a number of small parking areas off the perimeter roads with planting to soften the area;
- ❖ experiment with hardy plant species to permit revegetation of the southern headland; and
- ❖ plant and develop the northern side of the cove and gully for picnicking and informal games."

(Another State government policy, *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 14 Eastern Beaches*, has been incorporated by Council into its *Local Environmental Plan 1998*.)

2.4.4 LOCAL POLICY

Clovelly Bay is zoned 6A Open Space in Randwick Council's *Local Environmental Plan 1998*. The objectives of this zoning are to: identify publicly owned land used or capable of being used for public recreational purposes; allow development that promotes, or is related to, the use and enjoyment of open space; and identify and protect land intended to be acquired for public open space. Clause 38 of the *Local Environmental Plan* also contains provisions relating to development in open space zones.

3 Basis for management

The goals, values and objectives for the Reserve set the basis for the strategies that will help shape the Reserve, the way it is developed, looked after and used.

3.1 GOAL FOR CLOVELLY BAY

An attractive and tranquil place to experience Sydney's unique coastal environment.

3.2 VALUES OF CLOVELLY BAY

As shown in **Table 7**, Clovelly Bay is valued for a number of reasons. One of the intentions of the plan of management is to protect and enhance these values.

Table 7: Values of Clovelly Bay

Value	Explanation
Natural heritage value	Clovelly Bay is highly valued for its coastal bushland and for the diversity of life in its enclosed and surrounding waters.
Cultural heritage value	Clovelly Bay is highly valued for its rich history of use.
Recreational and social value	Clovelly Bay is valued for its easily accessible and sheltered recreation areas and its dramatic vistas, which provide a magnet for people to recreate and to meet.
Tourism value	Clovelly Bay is valued for its role in attracting tourists and day visitors, and this is providing new employment and investment opportunities for local tourism and food and beverage businesses.
Educational value	Clovelly Bay is valued for its accessible and diverse marine and bushland environments, which provide a resource for people to learn more about their local environment. Clovelly Bay is also valued for its calm waters, which make it an ideal location for learning swimming, lifesaving and SCUBA diving.

3.3 OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGING CLOVELLY BAY

The objectives are the desired outcomes for the Reserve, and explain how we want it to be. They reflect the overall goal and values.

3.3.1 CORE OBJECTIVES FOR MANAGING COMMUNITY AND FREEHOLD LAND

The *Local Government Act* provides core objectives for each category of land, and requires Councils to manage community land in accordance with these core objectives. The core objectives apply irrespective of any site-specific objectives in the plan of management. The core objectives for a *park* category are to:

- ❖ encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities;
- ❖ provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games; and
- ❖ improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

3.3.2 SITE-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The first step in setting site-specific objectives is to define management zones. These zones reflect how certain areas are – or should be – used, perceived and valued. Four zones that have been defined for Clovelly (refer **Figure 2**). Objectives for them, as well as performance measures, are presented in **Table 8**.

3.3.3 METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

The success of strategies in this plan of management may be assessed in a number of ways, more or less how Council sees fit. Methods could include: annual documentation of sites where works are undertaken; annual assessment of time and funds spent; annual

assessment of maintenance standards; and annual visitor survey capturing at least 200 visitors per sampling period.



Clovelly Bay
 FIGURE 2 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

Table 8 Objectives and performance measures for the management zones

Management zone	Objective/ desired outcome	Performance measures
Reserve as a whole	An attractive and tranquil place to enjoy Sydney's unique coastal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ high visual quality throughout the reserve ◆ negligible incidence of criminal acts ◆ safe and easy access throughout the Reserve for recreation and emergencies
Zone 1: Recreation development zone (Bowling Club and greens, car parks, Burrows Park playing field, Clovelly SLSC, area around café, picnic facilities in Bundock Park)	Areas able to sustain high intensity visitation, with facilities that complement the scenic beachside location and meet visitor needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ buildings and facilities that are available to the general public for a variety of uses ◆ the main car park reduced in size, with minimal impact on the visual, natural and recreational values of the headland
Zone 2: Marine zone (the bay, beach, intertidal areas, rocks, and concrete platforms)	A safe and scenic place for water-based recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ improved water quality as monitored by Beachwatch ◆ Clovelly Bay declared a marine reserve ◆ preservation, growth and increased diversity of intertidal organisms and marine life ◆ restoration of concrete platforms
Zone 3: Natural vegetation zone (all areas containing native vegetation, whether remnant, regenerated or revegetated, or otherwise identified for this purpose)	Coastal vegetation that is protected, conserved and enhanced, and respected and enjoyed by the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ weeds eliminated and replaced by healthy stands of indigenous species ◆ enlarged area of indigenous vegetation capable of natural regeneration ◆ erosion of clay soil along cliff top halted ◆ public appreciation for natural features ◆ absence of any buildings
Zone 4: Open grassed zone (grassed areas of Bundock Park, Burrows Park, and Game Reserve not identified for bush revegetation and used for ball games, dog walking, etc)	Useable and attractive spaces for passive recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ shade trees which still enable sufficient water views from nearby homes ◆ elimination of dogs from the study area except for the dog exercise area ◆ facilities that complement the scenic values of the reserve and meet visitor needs

3.4 NATURE AND USE OF COMMUNITY LAND

Under the *Local Government Act*, this plan is required to describe, for all community and freehold land: the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used; the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development; and the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted. These aspects are presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Nature and use of Council and freehold land

Purpose, scale and intensity of permitted use	Purpose of any further development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mostly socially orientated and 'passive' recreation, with some educational activity ◆ In open areas, 50,000-70,000 visits per annum and average group size between 4 and 20 ◆ No recreational use within revegetated areas (eg northern side of Donnellan Circuit) ◆ Minimal use of Game Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No development of roads, or buildings ◆ Formed walking tracks are permitted, providing they blend with the landscape and have no impact on revegetated areas ◆ Small recreation-focused structures (eg play equipment, benches and picnic shelters) are permitted but must blend with the landscape and cause no-to-minimal environmental impact

4 Issue overview

To realise the vision and objectives, a number of issues need to be addressed, as presented overleaf.

4.1 THE AREA AS A WHOLE

Table 10: Issues pertaining to the whole study area

Issue	Explanation
Reservation action required on Crown land	<p>Clovelly's Crown land is either dedicated for public recreation or reserved for public baths. These purposes are complied with in all areas of the Reserve except at Clovelly Bowling Club and Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, which have spaces used for general sporting club activities (eg Clovelly Bowling Club's licensed premises and gaming machines; and the functions at Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club). These uses are a legal anomaly. To date, these uses have not posed a problem with residents or visitors, and it could be argued these uses are supportive of and ancillary to the reserve's purposes for public recreation. The situation could be addressed by altering the reservation of the relevant part of the Reserve (the licensed premises and function areas) to <i>community and sporting club facilities</i> (purpose no. 22 in Table 4), or by revoking the reservation on the land. However, as the community would prefer the reservation not to change, Council will instead impose restrictions on leases (refer Table 19). In addition, Clovelly's significant natural areas (eg remnant bushland in Burrows Park and rocky intertidal areas) need to be given greater protection by reserving these areas <i>public recreation and coastal environmental protection</i> (purpose no. 9 in Table 4).</p> <p>This situation is more clearly outlined in Table 11</p>
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ residents feel there is insufficient lighting along paths ♦ Randwick Police consider a public phone is needed, as well as a Police Call Box, which police could use to make reports ♦ the cliffs lining a large portion of the bay's northern side are unstable and should be revegetated and protected from uncontrolled public access ♦ there may be a need to slow down traffic on Donnellan Circuit
Footpaths	Walking is the most popular activity at Clovelly, which includes a section of the Eastern Beaches coastal walk, from South Head to Yarra Bay. However, this section is poorly signposted and, in many places, not formally established (eg in Burrows Park from Eastbourne Avenue to Waverley Cemetery; and from Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club to Gordon's Bay)
Parking	There are no issues relating to parking. Visitors are well served by car parks on the southern headland; Eastbourne Avenue; Bowling Club; and nearby streets
Bicycle access	Many people cycle to the bay for a swim. Bicycle racks are needed near the main cycle access areas (eg near surf club)
Special access	People with physical limitations have reasonable options to access the bay and its facilities, but more can be done in terms of paved paths and ramps
Access from the west	Council has made an agreement with owners of 9-25 Surfside Avenue and 2 Donnellan Circuit that Council-owned land on the northern side of Donnellan Circuit shall enable rear access to these properties without need for a licence. This agreement was struck to provide public access to the reserve from the west, and private access to the properties. In exchange, the owners have contributed a portion of their land for public use
Dog walking	The southern portion of Burrows Park has a designated dog exercise area. Dogs are restricted from all other areas. However, Council receives many complaints about dogs, and dog excrement, in restricted areas. This activity is not well supervised. Council also needs to implement the requirements of the <i>Companion Animals Act, 1998</i>

Table 11 Purposes of Crown land at Clovelly

Area	Current reservation	Problem
Burrows Park	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	Remnant bushland needs to be given greater protection by reserving the land for public recreation and coastal environmental protection
Bundock Park	Reserve for public baths	Area is also used for public recreation
Clovelly Bathing Reserve	Reserve for public baths	No issues to address
Southern headland (car park, grassed area and headland)	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	No issues to address
Rocky intertidal areas	Unreserved Crown land	These areas need to be given greater protection by reserving the land for public recreation and coastal environmental protection
Beach sand	Unreserved Crown land	This area needs to be given a reservation, such as public recreation
Clovelly Bowling Club	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	Part of this area is used for community and sporting club uses (which is contrary to the reservation). However, the local community is strongly opposed to amending the reservation, so the current reservation will remain, with leasing restrictions applying to these areas (refer Table 19)
Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club	Reserve for public baths	Parts of this area are used for public recreation, and for community and sporting club uses (which is contrary to the reservation). However, the local community is strongly opposed to amending the reservation, so the current reservation will remain, with leasing restrictions applying to these areas (refer Table 19)

4.2 RECREATION DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Table 12: Issues in the recreation development zone

Issue	Explanation
Clovelly Bowling Club: proposed merger with Easts	<p>Until the expiry of its lease, Clovelly Bowling Club operated on leased Crown reserve land. The lease has not been renewed pending adoption of this plan of management. The lease area extends from Ocean Street to high water mark. The Club has about 400 members, including 130 non-playing social members and 140 bocce players. The clubhouse is also used for functions and musical performances. It contains a bar, with 10 poker machines. Its license is for 24 hours, but it usually operates 9 am-6 pm. The club views itself as having a role in the local community, supporting not only bowlers but also bocce players and Clovelly Crocodiles football club, which plays at Burrows Park. Key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the lease has expired and the club is seeking a new 20-year lease ◆ the 1998 draft plan recommended the club be returned to natural landscape for public use once the club is no longer financially viable ◆ in a bid to enhance its growth prospects, the club invited Eastern Suburbs Leagues Club to consider a merger. Under this proposal, Easts would manage the club, undertake necessary renovations, and provide a stream of younger bowlers to keep the club sustainable. Easts advised that, for the club to return to financial viability, it would need to significantly refurbish and expand the club house, and that this work would be conditional on a 20-year plus lease. Easts have since advised that they are no longer interested in a merger
Clovelly Bowling Club: views of the Clovelly Precinct Committee	<p>The proposed merger is opposed by Clovelly Precinct Committee who are concerned that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Easts would overdevelop and intensify use of the site, and extend hours of use, changing it from a mostly quiet Bowling Club to a focus for increased gaming and drinking. Their concerns are increased by Easts' refusal to submit a plan for development, renovation, and use ◆ there are better ways to keep the Bowling Club afloat. These include mergers with other Bowling Clubs, increased community use of the site, making the site multi-use (eg by introducing a café or restaurant) and using community expertise to provide management advice ◆ the merger would be a take-over by Easts. This is a particular concern as the club is on land desired for use by locals but supporting a facility not perceived as being for their use ◆ the merger would contravene the 1998 draft plan

Table 12: Issues in the recreation development zone
(cont'd)

Issue	Explanation
Clovelly Bowling Club: environmental management	Bowling greens require a substantial amount of chemicals, similar — if not greater in quantity — to those applied to golf greens. Chemicals used include fungicides, fertilisers, and insecticides. These should be applied in correct quantities and using the correct methods, and the drainage should be collected on site, treated and re-used (that is, in a closed system) so the chemicals do not leave the site and leach to the ocean. Given the sensitive coastal location, it is advisable to have an environmental management plan for the greens, so long as the site is used for lawn bowls
Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club	<p>The main issues relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ the Club's proposal to extend the upstairs function room within the confines of the clubhouse to make it more suitable for functions. This is an issue as functions are not permitted under the Randwick LEP in the 6A Open Space zone. Also, functions are not allowed on land zoned for public recreation, except in the case of registered clubs (refer Section 4.1, reservation action) ♦ expiry of the lease and need for a new lease with conditions that reflect the Department of Land and Water Conservation's draft policy on surf clubs, which aims to maximise public use of surf clubs. At Clovelly, general public access to most areas of the club is available to people involved in health and fitness classes, and organisations who use the building for meetings, training courses and social occasions. The club is also used for polling days, community meetings, school uses, and first aid courses
Visual quality	<p>The location, design, form, height, colour and site coverage of buildings within the visual backdrop of beach areas and the coastal open space system should enhance the outlook of, and from, these locations (<i>Design & Management Guidelines, Eastern Beaches</i>).</p> <p>However, facilities such as Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club; amenities building/café; bus shelter; old concrete picnic shelters and barbecues in Burrows Park; and main car park have differing styles and qualities and were seemingly built with no consideration of the architectural character of existing buildings or the need to complement the site. Clovelly SLSC advise they intend to upgrade the appearance of the clubhouse as funds allow</p> <p>Other aspects affecting visual quality are weed infested areas, seepage, stormwater outlets, and damaged concrete platforms.</p>
Burrows Park playing field	Clovelly Crocodiles use the field for junior football (under a seasonal licence), and their player numbers are increasing. Given the lack of playing fields in Randwick Council area, there is a need to ensure continuity of use of the site for this purpose. In addition, the Club has requested some changes to the dressing shed

4.3 MARINE ZONE

Table 13: Issues in the marine zone

Issue	Explanation
Water quality: monitoring results	<p>Beachwatch monitors water quality at Clovelly Bay for bacterial pollution to establish the suitability for recreational use. The organisms measured are faecal coliforms, and enterococci. Data provided by Beachwatch (pers. comm. Feb 2000) indicate that for summer 1997-98 and 1998-99:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ faecal coliform levels complied on 100% of occasions with National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines for recreational water quality ◆ enterococci levels complied on 71% and 42% of occasions, respectively, with NHMRC guidelines (that is, these levels frequently exceeded the health guidelines). Beachwatch concludes that the lower 'score' for 1998-99 was due to above-average rainfall. It advises that high enterococci levels indicate a persistent poor water quality problem, to some extent due to the incomplete flushing of the bay, prohibited by the boulder breakwater <p>Factors affecting water quality are sewage overflows, stormwater and natural drainage and seepage (see below), litter, and use of chlorine to control algae</p>
Water quality: stormwater management	<p>Water runoff enters the bay from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ two large stormwater outlets at the north-eastern cliff-face opposite Clovelly SLSC. These pipes are not fitted with litter grates or sediment traps. There is also a stormwater pipe that discharges into the sea at the southern side of the headland car park ◆ overland flow from roads and properties in the catchment ◆ natural seepage with high levels of nutrient, possibly from fertiliser used in revegetated areas <p>To reduce pollutants in stormwater entering Clovelly and Gordon's Bay, and so improve water quality, Council engaged Connell Wagner to prepare a <i>Stormwater Management Plan for Gordon's Bay and Clovelly Bay</i>. It recommends gross pollutant traps at Clovelly Bay, Bruce Avenue and Ocean Street. A continuous deflective separator (CDS) was installed by Council in Burrows Park near Ocean Street in 1998-99</p>
Erosion of concrete promenades	<p>The promenades on the northern and southern sides of the bay are safety hazards. In a number of areas, chunks of concrete have eroded or washed away leaving holes in the surface, sometimes exposing rusting metal. These holes are particularly dangerous to young children, the visually impaired and the elderly. Council repairs these areas, but a long term strategy is required, as recommended in the <i>Long Term Strategy for Clovelly Promenades</i> (Patterson Britton & Partners, 1999). The strategy requires substantial funds to implement.</p>

Table 13: Issues in the marine zone (cont'd)

Issue	Explanation
Algae	Algae commonly occurs on hard surfaces around the water's edge (eg on southern platforms, disabled access ramp, and stairs to the water). It creates very slippery and dangerous surfaces. The only known effective method to clean algae is to use chlorine or hypochlorite together with high pressure water jets. Council uses low strength chlorine on steps and high pressure water elsewhere, unless circumstances dictate that chlorine be used in other places (eg if there is severe build-up of algae after storms). Chlorine can have an effect on the marine environment
Intertidal region	Clovelly Bay is included in the Bronte South to Coogee Intertidal Protected Area (IPA) administered by NSW Fisheries. This means harvesting intertidal organisms is prohibited. However, this activity is still carried out
Fishing	Fishing in the enclosed waters of the bay poses a threat to marine life, which is one of the bay's great attractions, and can be unpleasant for, and potentially hazardous to, nearby swimmers
Access to the water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ access into the bay from the concrete promenades is difficult and possibly hazardous at low tide due to rocks protruding or close to the surface. There is little Council can do to rectify this without disturbing marine habitat ◆ the end of the disabled access ramp is in disrepair. According to the beach inspector, the ramp is used extremely rarely (once in memory) but is a popular play area for children ◆ emergency water access for the surf rescue boat (stored at Clovelly surf club) is via stairs or the middle promenade and across the beach. A faster access route is needed ◆ algae poses a safety hazard when entering the water (see above)

4.4 NATURAL VEGETATION ZONE

Table 14: Issues in the natural vegetation zone

Issue	Explanation
Remnant indigenous vegetation (south east portion of Burrows Park)	<p>This area is the second most species rich coastal remnant north of Malabar Headland. It contains 55 species of indigenous flora. Four of the species are considered rare in the City of Randwick, including Narrow Leafed <i>Wilsonia</i> (<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>), a small herb listed as rare in Sydney and has a preliminary determination as 'Vulnerable' under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>. It has no physical protection and is under threat of trampling and loss of habitat as a result of soil erosion. Management of its habitat should be sympathetic towards its conservation (refer Appendix A)</p>
Pond near Bowling Club (Burrows Park)	<p>The pond was built as a dam for irrigating the greens. It captures natural spring water as well as runoff. It is no longer used for irrigation, but functions as a retention basin for drainage and seepage.</p> <p>A "wetland" habitat has begun to establish in and around the pond. In 1998, Biosphere Environmental Consultants identified two frog species in the pond, and found the pond has potential to be greatly improved as frog habitat. However, the biggest impediment is the presence of Plague Minnows (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>), a small, introduced fish which eats frogs eggs and tadpoles. The report states that, given the few frog areas in Randwick, the pond should serve a more useful role as frog habitat.</p> <p>In addition, Council advises there may be a pipe which directs runoff from the bowling club car park to the pond, and that it may be partially or completely blocked. Runoff from the pipe may cause nutrient enrichment and introduce undesirable chemicals to the pond and , therefore, the frog habitat.</p>
Revegetated areas (Bundock Park)	<p>Council has revegetated many areas with locally indigenous species. On the whole, this has been a great success which has significantly added to the bay's scenic qualities and natural values, added shaded areas, and enhanced the interest of the coastal walk. The issues pertaining to these areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ a perception that some thickly planted vegetation (it has been planted thickly due to the plants' need for mutual protection in the harsh coastal environment) obscures views within the reserve, which is a safety issue near pathways and around some small grassed areas (eg near Donnellan Circuit) ◆ a desire by some local residents to maintain their water views without any obscuring vegetation. In some cases, residents have taken direct action to remove plants which grow in the reserve opposite their homes ◆ colonisation by weeds due to lack of maintenance and clearance / natural death of planted shrubs and trees

4.5 OPEN GRASSED AREAS

Table 15: Issues in open grassed areas

Issue	Explanation
Revegetation	The open grassed areas have less visual appeal, and lower environmental values than the more natural areas of the bay. While it is important to retain these open grassed areas for a range of recreational activities, there is scope to revegetate some areas (particularly less 'recreationally useful' areas, such as Game Reserve, and sloping areas in Burrows Park) with locally indigenous plant species that do not affect residents' views or perceptions of safety. This has already been undertaken successfully on the southern side of Burrows Park playing field
Structures	Some of the structures (eg old concrete picnic shelters and barbecues in Burrows Park) are rarely used, and almost all are lacking in visual quality. The advantage of the shelters is that they are virtually indestructible, and it may be preferable to enhance them visually (eg paint them in seaside colours as done at Tamarama Beach) than to replace them with more aesthetically pleasing shelters There is probably also a need for more benches
Children's playground	A playground was located in the grassed area behind the beach. It was removed for safety reasons and not replaced pending Council's acquisition of the freehold land on which it stood. Council has now acquired this land, and a playground has been planned for the site
Dog walking area	Burrows park contains a designated dog walking area. In this area, Council will need to respond to the requirements of the <i>Companion Animals Act</i> , and to provide basic facilities for dog owners, such as dog bins, benches, shade trees and tap water

5 Action plan

The following actions are recommended to implement the objectives for the Reserve, and to address existing and foreseen issues. Wherever possible, the actions are illustrated and an opinion of probable capital cost given with associated priority for implementation. A timeframe is not given as the timing of actions will be subject to budgetary constraints and Council and community priorities. It must be stressed that:

- ❖ recommendations are based on the results of this study only and further research and design will be required in key areas. The recommendations should be read in conjunction with the concept plans which provide greater detail in terms of location and landscape approach;
- ❖ cost estimates are based on broad assumptions, and not on detailed design, site survey or specialist investigations. It is too early at this stage to estimate recurrent costs; and
- ❖ priorities are based on site assessment, Council advice and community feedback. They are a guide only and are subject to funding availability.

Table 16: Ranking

Priorit Y	Description
A1	High priority — do first
A2	High priority — do second
A3	High priority — do third
B	Medium priority — do fourth
C	Low priority — do fifth

The 1998 draft plan of management estimated that all works would cost about \$1.73 million, excluding putting power lines underground and rebuilding the concrete platforms, which are both major cost items. Due to the difficulty in accurately estimating costs at such a conceptual level, this plan of management does not attempt to provide a new costing for capital works.

5.1 ACTIONS FOR THE AREA AS A WHOLE

 OBJECTIVE

An attractive and tranquil place to enjoy Sydney's unique coastal environment.

Strategy 1 - satisfy the 'target market', and enhance the 'core experience'

For any area, good visitor management involves identifying a 'target market', and enhancing the 'core experiences' enjoyed there. This helps to guide decision-making.

Clovelly Bay cannot be all things to all people, and it is not possible to satisfy all the needs or wants of every visitor. To provide a quality experience, it is critical to first identify the 'target market' - who can be thought of as the main group of visitors Council wishes to attract, and cater for - and then try to satisfy their main needs and wants.

Ideally, Council should seek to meet the needs of the target market before seeking to meet the needs of the 'secondary market', namely, any other group of visitors whose needs have a secondary importance at Clovelly. The needs of the secondary market can be met when their needs do not conflict with those of the main target market, and when resources are available.

Given the location, the most appropriate target market would be members of the general public visiting the bay for nature-related swimming, walking, health, fitness, relaxation and enjoyment of coastal views. These people may never set foot in a building on the Reserve other than to use the amenities. The target market would also include members and users of Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club which has a historic link to the area use the area for aquatic-based activities, and contribute to public safety.

An appropriate secondary market would be people visiting the Reserve to use ancillary facilities: taking refreshment at the café; playing bowls or bocce or socialising at the Bowling Club; and playing sport

at Burrows Park playing field. These are activities that could occur in any location and are not necessarily linked to a seaside location.

Strategy 2 - satisfy the public purposes of the Reserve

Crown land at Clovelly Bay is reserved for public recreation and public baths. Although the Bowling Club and surf lifesaving club contain activities that do not comply with these reservations, there is a strong community desire for these reservations to remain unchanged (instead, restrictions on their lease or licence agreements will apply, as shown in **Table 19**).

Table 17 Proposed reservation action for Crown land

Area	Current reservation	Proposed reservation	What would be permissible?
Burrows Park (except remnant vegetation)	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	No change	Multi-use public recreation and leisure; informal health and fitness; dog exercise
Burrows Park (remnant vegetation)	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	Reserve for public recreation and coastal environmental protection	Informal educational, health and fitness activities that in no way diminish the natural values of the area; bush regeneration
Bundock Park	Reserve for public baths	No change	Multi-use public recreation and leisure; swimming and swimming club activities; informal health and fitness
Clovelly Bathing Reserve	Reserve for public baths	No change	Swimming and swimming club activities; snorkelling fishing within the bay during daylight hours; no spear fishing
Southern headland (car park, grassed area, headland)	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	No change	Car parking associated with recreation activities; informal health and fitness
Rocky intertidal areas	Unreserved Crown land	Reserve for public recreation and coastal environmental protection	Activities that in no way diminish the natural values of the area
Beach sand	Unreserved Crown land	Reserve for public recreation	Public recreation and leisure; swimming; surf lifesaving and swimming club activities; informal health and fitness
Clovelly Bowling Club	Reserve dedicated for public recreation	No change	Bowling & bocce club activities, including training, administration, meetings; functions; food and beverage; car parking
Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club	Reserve for public baths & public recreation. Part of the club is also on community land	No change	Surf club activities, including health and fitness, training, education, administration, meetings and functions

Strategy 3 - provide a safe area to visit

Maximising public safety is a key strategy in any public area. This involves providing safe footpaths, adequate lighting; public telephones; and adequate visibility so that trees and thick vegetation do not obscure line of sight.

Strategy 4 - enhance access throughout the reserve

This strategy relates to walking, cycling, and emergency access; and providing supporting facilities to make it safe and enjoyable.

Strategy 5 - clearly define lease and licence conditions

Leases require the consent of the Minister administering the *Crown Lands Act*. Due to public demand for transparency in relation to leases (and licences), and due to the importance of leases in defining uses on the Reserve, there is a need to clearly set out the proposed lease conditions, and the principles upon which they are based. Of critical importance is that leases and licences meet the goals and objectives of the Reserve set out in **Chapter 3**. Council proposes to enter into leases with: Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club, Clovelly Bowling Club, and , , , , (the operators of the café and kiosk, namely). In addition, Council issues an annual licence to Clovelly Crocodiles football club which has used Burrows Park playing field for many years.

Strategy 6 - purchase freehold land within the Reserve

Clovelly Bay contains one parcel of freehold land (refer **Section 2.2**). It is Council's intention to acquire this land and add it to the Reserve. This represents good management practice (Lot 27 in DP5559).

Strategy 7 - contribute to Public Reserve Management Fund

The Department of Land and Water Conservation has directed that 15% of all proceeds (greater than \$2000 pa) from leases and licences entered into between Trust Managers and third parties (in the Sydney South Coast region) be directed to the Public Reserve Management Fund. Any lease or licence agreement covered by an existing or proposed Plan of Management will be exempt from the direction. This

payment is in accordance with a direction by the Minister pursuant to Section 106 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

Table 18: Action plan for the area as a whole

Strategy	Action	Priority
Satisfy the 'target market', and enhance the 'core experience'	As a matter of course, when making funding decisions about Clovelly Bay, Council should first seek to satisfy the target market defined in this plan of management, and enhance the 'core experience' before allocating funds to secondary markets and activities	ongoing
Satisfy the public purposes of the Reserve	Take reservation action where necessary, as indicated in Table 17	A
Provide a safe area to visit	<p>Lighting. Provide additional coordinated lighting throughout the bay (park lights rather than street lights). This includes lighting to Park Street steps with deflectors so light does not spill into residential area</p> <p>Cliffs. Discourage uncontrolled public access near the cliffs by revegetating the cliffs, fencing and warning signs</p> <p>Traffic speed. Liaise with Randwick Police to implement measures to reduce traffic speed on Donnellan Circuit</p> <p>Telephone. Provide a public phone and police call box near the beach inspector's office</p> <p>Vegetation. Maintain vegetation near footpaths to ensure line of sight (refer Section 5.4)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>ongoing</p>
Enhance access throughout the reserve	<p>Coastal walk. Formalise the coastal walk from Waverley Cemetery to Gordon's Bay. This includes relocating the post and rail fence on the eastern side of Ocean Street to accommodate a 2.5 metre path; and continuing the path linking Bundock Park and Burrows Park</p> <p>Lookout path. Opposite Warner Avenue, install a crushed sandstone path to the lookout south of the Bowling Club</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ provide paving to entry from Ocean Street ♦ install bollards at Ocean Street to prevent vehicular access ♦ create a garden bed at the base of the retaining wall to the south of the Bowling Club ♦ create lookout area with interpretive signs as part of coastal walk <p>Residents' access. Council-owned land on northern side of Donnellan Circuit, which provides access to residences at 9-25 Surfside Avenue and 2 Donnellan Circuit, shall remain as community land, and rear access for the above properties shall be secured into the future without the need for any licence</p> <p>The lane which runs through this parcel of land shall be signposted</p>	<p>A1</p> <p>A2</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>A1</p>

Table 18: Action plan for the area as a whole

Strategy	Action	Priority
	<p>New path. In the area behind the beach, install concrete or decomposed granite footpath to western entrance beneath coral trees</p> <p>Surf boat access. Near the surf club, build a 3 metre wide ramp from middle promenade to lower promenade for rubber surf boat and wheelchairs (maximum 1:14 grade)</p> <p>Then build a ramp from middle promenade to upper promenade for rubber surf boat and wheelchairs</p> <p>Drainage. Install drainage line behind retaining wall beside steps from Park Street and connect to existing stormwater or gravel pit. Extend height of wall by approximately 300mm to retain batter.</p> <p>Install drainage cells vertically, and mid slope to intercept ground water and drain to gravel filter pit.</p> <p>Remove path. Remove path across northern rock platform</p> <p>Complete coastal path. Complete the paved path parallel to Eastbourne Avenue and Ocean Street.</p>	<p>A2</p> <p>A2</p> <p>A3</p> <p>A2</p> <p>C</p> <p>A1</p>
Visual quality	Power lines. Liaise with Sydney Electricity to remove overhead powerlines and replace with underground cables.	A3
Clearly define lease and licence conditions	Refer Section 5.2	
Purchase freehold land within the Reserve	Purchase freehold land within the Reserve (Lot 27 in DP 5559)	A1
Contribute to Public Reserve Management Fund	Randwick Council, as Trust Manager, is to direct 15% of all proceeds (greater than \$2000 pa) from leases and licences entered into with third parties to the Public Reserve Management Fund. (Any lease or licence agreement covered by an existing or proposed Plan of Management is exempt from the direction)	A1

5.2	ACTIONS FOR RECREATION DEVELOPMENT ZONE
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OBJECTIVE

Provide areas able to sustain high intensity visitation, with facilities that complement the scenic beachside location and meet visitor needs.

Strategy 1 - identify principles for future use of Clovelly Bowling Club

The 1998 draft plan of management for Clovelly Bay recommends the Bowling Club lease area be returned to its natural landscape once the club is no longer viable. This scenario would enhance the area's natural values, but lead to the loss of a community-owned facility that is apparently structurally sound and has potential to meet a range of recreational and social needs.

Council's preference is to maintain – and if possible broaden and improve – the recreational value of the facility, and better integrate it into the Reserve, particularly given its strategic position on the Eastern Beaches coastal walk. Its preference is to renew the lease to Clovelly Bowling Club so it can continue to operate, but to develop some leasing and development principles that meet broader community desires in relation to the site.

Table 19 contains principles to guide the lease. These may be further developed following adoption of this plan of management, and in response to changes to the site. While these are the fundamental principles to be agreed to by the lessee, other aspects of a draft lease will require negotiation and refinement. Any redevelopment of the facility would entail public consultation as required under the development application/approvals process.

If, following the renewal of the lease, Clovelly Bowling Club ceases to be financially viable, then it is proposed that Council call for expressions of interest for a new operator to manage the facility. If there is insufficient interest, it is proposed that the Bowling

Club lease area be returned to its natural landscape, as proposed in the 1998 draft plan.

Strategy 2 - formalise lease principles for Clovelly SLSC

The Department of Land and Conservation's general approach in relation to surf lifesaving clubs is that:

- ❖ facilities for the exclusive use of special interest groups is not acceptable on public recreation reserves. However, the public can be excluded from facilities which are used to provide a service to the reserve. These include operational facilities and associated uses, storage areas, first aid rooms and communication facilities;
- ❖ buildings which contain surf lifesaving facilities may also provide for other ancillary recreational activities for community use, such as kiosks, recreations rooms and public halls;
- ❖ multi-use of other facilities should be encouraged and available to individuals and community groups within the scope of the public purpose;
- ❖ tenure arrangements for surf lifesaving facilities should recognise any contribution to the establishment and maintenance of the building;
- ❖ signage for facilities on reserves should be kept to a minimum and be in close proximity to the facility; and
- ❖ product advertising should be confined to the interior of buildings.

Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club already has an 'open door' policy regarding community use of the clubhouse, provided the use is legal, socially acceptable, and booked in advance. The club is broadening use of the site to make it more of a community facility. Part of this intention is to extend and increase use of the meeting room for functions.

As with Clovelly Bowling Club, it would be advisable to have management principles written into the lease with Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club.

Strategy 3 - formalise lease principles for the beach café

The café shall be operated in accordance with the Department of Land and Water Conservation policy position No. 97/09: *Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves*. Advertising at the café shall also be in accordance with this policy.

Strategy 4 - enable functions on the reserve

The *NSW Liquor Act 1982* defines a function as meaning "any dinner, ball, convention, seminar, sporting event, race meeting, exhibition, performance, trade fair or other fair, fete or carnival, or any other event or activity, that is conducted for public amusement or entertainment or to raise funds for any charitable or other purpose and, in relation to a surf life saving club, includes any gathering of members of the club (and their guests) organised by the club for social purposes."

Functions take place at Clovelly Bowling Club and Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club. It is the intention of both clubs to increase this activity as it generates income which is used to cover operational costs that are required to support the club's delivery of community services to public recreation reserve users. However, the venues require the following support to hold functions:

- ❖ consistency with case law. Because it is not proposed to change the purpose of the reserve to Community and Sporting Facilities, case law will impose certain constraints on the types of functions that can be held. Case law states that functions that are exclusive or for private benefit are not appropriate on Crown reserves for Public Recreation. The clubs provide a community service and their activities and service delivery should support the purpose of the reserve. Public functions which are ancillary or supportive of Public Recreation or similar purposes may be permitted. Public functions that assist the clubs in their community service delivery (eg generate funds for equipment or training) may be regarded as ancillary or supportive of the reserve's purpose. Functions must be public in nature, and should not be for exclusive use or private benefit. A public function will provide the opportunity for the general public to attend at a reasonable entry cost. Functions should not become the core use of the clubs.

- ❖ approval from Department of Land and Water Conservation, including through the lease. Also, rental payments may increase to reflect increased revenue from functions. This condition may be waived if the clubs can demonstrate they are operating a non-profit facility, providing benefit to the community, and that profits generated are directed back into the site for real benefit to the public. (As noted in Section 5.1, the Department would also need to change the reservation to Public Recreation and Community and Sporting Club Facilities);
- ❖ approval from Randwick City Council. Functions are not permissible in the 6A Open Space zone unless the site is, or is intended to be, registered under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*. Therefore, functions are permissible at Clovelly Bowling Club, but not at the surf lifesaving club. If Council is supportive of the use of the surf lifesaving club for functions, it would need to amend the *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 1998* to allow functions to be held there;
- ❖ appropriate facilities. This would include adequate lighting to ensure safe public access at night, and adequate toilet facilities;
- ❖ operating plan to ensure no impacts on reserve visitors or nearby residents; and
- ❖ consistency with relevant legislation, such as the *NSW Liquor Act 1982*.

Strategy 5 - enhance the visual quality of the reserve

There is a need to remove structures that are no longer needed, and upgrade unsightly structures so they complement the surrounds. This includes the main buildings, car park and concrete platforms. There is also a need to contain all new buildings within the recreation development zone.

Strategy 6 - provide facilities that meet visitor needs

Given that this is the area with the highest intensity of use, and greatest number of facilities, Council needs to ensure these facilities meet visitor needs.

Table 19: Action plan for recreation development zone

Strategy	Action	Priority
Identify principles for Clovelly Bowling Club		A1
<i>Lease area</i>	<p>The lease area shall be confined to the area required for the purposes of the club (including the bowling greens). Areas east of the clubhouse, and between the Bowling Club car park and Ocean Street shall be returned to the management of Council</p> <p>The club shall have access rights to the land outside its lease area for the purpose of maintenance of the club's facilities</p>	
<i>Development</i>	Any redevelopment shall be restricted to the building envelope, and shall not lead to an increase to the existing building height	
<i>Aesthetics</i>	<p>Building form and appearance shall be in keeping with site's high scenic values. Should lessee plan renovations to buildings and surrounds, they shall use — or have their work approved by — an architect selected by the Trust in consultation with Department of Land and Water Conservation. Preference shall be given to architects recognised for their success in working in sensitive coastal environments.</p> <p>The lessee shall confine product advertising to the interior of the building</p>	
<i>Maintenance</i>	The lessee shall be responsible for maintenance (both cosmetic and structural) to the satisfaction, and at any direction, of the Trust	
<i>Permitted uses</i>	Public recreation and community and sporting club activities, food and beverage outlet, and outlets for goods and services supportive of bowling club operations	
<i>Intensity of use</i>	<p>Bowling and bocce: The club is to be a low-key, community-based club</p> <p>Functions and live entertainment: maximum 150 patrons</p> <p>Gaming: maximum 15 poker (or similar) machines</p> <p>Café/restaurant: seating up to 50 patrons, operating in accordance with the food and beverage policy of the Department of Land and Water Conservation</p> <p>Seminars and conferences: daytime use</p>	
<i>Access by the general public</i>	The area reserved for Public Recreation to be open to the general public at all reasonable times with no exclusive uses. Membership charges and conditions shall be affordable to the general public. Apart from the restricted licensed area of the club building, all areas shall be accessible to all ages, subject to the licensing provisions of the <i>Liquor Act</i> and health and safety regulations	
<i>Hours of use</i>	The hours of operation shall be 8 am to 10 pm, Sunday to Thursday, and any extension of hours post 10 pm shall first be approved by the Trust Manager. At no time shall an extension be given past midnight. Trading hours on Fridays and Saturdays shall be 8 am to 12 midnight. The club shall ensure that all patrons vacate the premises and car park by 12.30 am.	

Table 19: Action plan for recreation development zone
(cont'd)

Strategy	Action	Priority
<i>Lease term</i>	Five years, with a five year option, with a major review ² of the lease carried out after five years. This lease shall not be transferable. The lease review shall consider the continued viability of the club, and how the club has satisfied all lease conditions and principles set out in this plan of management	A1
<i>Rent</i>	Rent to be paid to the Trust, based on a percentage of the market value as assessed by a mutually agreed qualified valuer	
<i>Reporting</i>	Lessee to provide to the Trust an annual report, which shall include a business plan, a maintenance plan and an environmental management plan, as well as a list of performance targets and achievements. The report to include assessment of supply and demand, to ascertain whether there is a need to retain all three greens	
<i>Coastal walk</i>	Lease area shall accommodate plans for Eastern Beaches coastal walk	
<i>Functions</i>	The club to prepare a functions policy and operating plan which aims to minimise impacts on users and nearby residents. The club to also provide adequate lighting to ensure safety at night, and adequate toilet facilities	
<i>Environmental management plan</i>	Should a bowling club continue on this site, the lessee shall prepare an environmental management plan, prepared by an independent specialist. The plan shall include aspects such as use and storage of chemicals, training, monitoring, and soil assessment	
<i>Car park</i>	The lessee shall upgrade the car park as follows: demolish existing wall and sections of bitumen; construct new retaining wall; construct new kerb; create planting beds with shrubs and shade trees; and sign indicating car park 'open to public'	
	Inspect all existing pipes from the car park and ensure no stormwater flow from the car park enters the pond to the east of the club house	
Formalise lease principles for Clovelly SLSC		
<i>Lease area</i>	The lease area shall be confined to the building envelope	
<i>Reservation</i>	Existing reserves for Public Baths and Public Recreation	
<i>Development</i>	Any redevelopment shall be restricted to the building envelope, and shall not lead to an increase to the existing building height	
<i>Aesthetics</i>	The building form and appearance shall be in keeping with site's high scenic values. Should lessee plan renovations to buildings and surrounds, they shall use — or have their work approved by — an architect selected by the Trust in consultation with Department of Land and Water Conservation. Preference shall be given to architects recognised for their success in working in sensitive coastal environments. The lessee shall confine product advertising to the interior of the building	
<i>Maintenance</i>	The lessee shall be responsible for maintenance (both cosmetic and structural) to the satisfaction, and at any direction, of the Trust	

Table 19: Action plan for recreation development zone
(cont'd)

Strategy	Action	Priority
<i>Permitted uses</i>	Public recreation and community and sporting club activities, food and beverage outlet, and outlets for goods and services supportive of surf club operations	
<i>Intensity of use</i>	Meeting room: low-key venue for club and community activities related to social occasions, meetings, and training Functions and live entertainment: 150 patrons, 52 times per year. Evening functions in addition to 52 shall require development approval from Council, and must conform with the case law, that is public nature of functions, and be supportive of the club's activities Gaming: not permitted Downstairs hall: low-key venue for club and community activities related to health and fitness	
<i>Access by the general public</i>	The area reserved for Public Recreation to be open to the general public at all reasonable times with no exclusive uses. Areas reserved for Community and Sporting Club Facilities to be available to the general public in accordance with regulations associated with registered clubs and co-operatives	
<i>Hours of use</i>	8 am to 10 pm, Sunday to Thursday. Any extension of hours past 10 pm shall first be approved by the Trust Manager. At no time shall an extension be given past midnight. Trading hours on Fridays and Saturdays shall be 8 am to 12 midnight. The club shall ensure all patrons vacate the premises and car park by 12.30 am	
<i>Lease term</i>	20 years, provided the lease principles are satisfied. Any term greater than 20 years to be subject to implementation of an asset management and maintenance program, with structural integrity criteria set by the Trust, and to be met by lessee to the Trust and Minister's satisfaction	
<i>Rent</i>	Rent to be paid to the Trust, based on a percentage of the market value as assessed by a mutually agreed qualified valuer	
<i>Reporting</i>	Lessee to provide to the Trust an annual report, which shall include a business plan, a maintenance plan, and a list of performance targets and achievements	
<i>Subletting</i>	The lessee shall not sublet the premises without written permission from Council	
<i>Functions</i>	The club to prepare a functions policy and operating plan which aims to minimise impacts on users and nearby residents (similar to that at Wylies Baths). The club to also provide adequate lighting to ensure safety at night, and adequate toilet facilities	
Management principles for the beach cafe	The café shall be operated in accordance with the Department of Land and Water Conservation policy position No. 97/09: <i>Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves</i> ; and with the lease conditions imposed by Council	ongoing

Table 19: Action plan for recreation development zone
(cont'd)

Strategy	Action	Priority
Enhance the visual quality of the reserve	<p>Future development. Ensure additions, alterations, and developments in the Reserve are well designed and maintained; and the location, design, form, height, colour and site coverage of buildings within the Reserve enhance the outlook of, and from, the Reserve</p> <p>Future development applications should be reviewed by an external architect with recognised skills in sensitive coastal locations</p> <p>Contain all new building within the recreation development zone</p> <p>Screening. Screen the pump house cover and infill paving between path and retaining wall</p> <p>Main car park. Re-design car park to retain existing car space capacity while improving pedestrian access, providing overflow parking on a grassed area improving the aesthetic appearance and making the car park 'one way', and integrate coastal walk</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>C</p> <p>A2</p>
Provide facilities that meet visitor needs	<p>Burrows Park playing field. Ensure continuity of use of the site for playing junior sport until a suitable alternative facility can be provided elsewhere in the local area; or demand for the facility substantially declines</p> <p>Amenities block, Burrows Park. Undertake minor renovation of amenities block (eg plumbing, painting, anti graffiti coating, sky lights, verandah or awning). However, no major extensions shall be allowed (eg addition of meeting rooms). Should it be found that there is a need for more building space for sporting groups using the park, this shall be accommodated within existing buildings (eg Clovelly Bowling Club or Clovelly Surf Lifesaving Club)</p>	<p>ongoing</p> <p>A2</p>

5.3 ACTIONS FOR MARINE ZONE

OBJECTIVE

A safe and scenic place for water-based recreation.

Strategy 1 - enhance water quality

Clovelly is known as a safe swimming beach, but water quality often does not meet health guidelines. There is a need to minimise the amount of pollutants entering the bay.

Strategy 2 - protect the ecological values of the marine zone

Clovelly's marine environment has recognised ecological values. There is a need to protect these by enforcing laws in place to protect the intertidal zone; and by taking steps to have the bay declared a marine reserve.

Strategy 3 - restore the concrete promenades on both sides of the bay

The promenades are one of Clovelly's icons, and most-used areas. Their state of disrepair is a major safety, recreational, and aesthetic issue.

Strategy 4 - make access to the water safer

Clovelly's calm waters are a magnet for young families and older visitors. Maximising the safety of access to the water is a priority.

Table 20: Action plan for marine zone

Strategy	Action	Priority
Enhance water quality	♦ Post the weekly results of Beachwatch monitoring at the Beach inspectors building	ongoing
	♦ Install warning signs when water quality is poor	ongoing
	♦ Continue to undertake recommendations of <i>Stormwater Management Plan for Gordon's Bay and Clovelly Bay</i>	ongoing
	♦ Regularly maintain the continuous deflective separator (CDS) installed in Burrows Park	ongoing
Protect ecological values	Intertidal region. Encourage visitors to inform the beach inspectors should there be evidence of people harvesting marine animals in the intertidal region	ongoing
	Fishing. Prohibit fishing in the bay enclosure during daytime hours Liaise with NSW Fisheries to propose Clovelly Bay as a 'Marine Protected Area'	A1
Restore concrete promenades	Undertake recommendations of <i>Long Term Strategy for Clovelly Promenades</i> . In the short term, until funding is available, patch eroded areas	ongoing
Make access to the water easier	Repair ramp to enable multi-use for children's play area and wheelchair access. Remove end platform which is geared for use during peak low tides (0.3 m tide) and retain ramp and smaller platform	A1
	Excavate sand along board walk/wheelchair access. Install ag. drain to capture seepage and drain away	C(A)
	Approach Paraquad to promote the use of the disabled access ramp	A1
	When upgrading concrete promenade on southern side, improve access to water for surf rescue boat	B

5.4 ACTIONS FOR NATURAL VEGETATION ZONE

OBJECTIVE

Coastal vegetation that is protected, conserved and enhanced, and respected and enjoyed by the community.

Strategy 1 - protect, conserve and enhance areas of remnant vegetation

Clovelly's remnant vegetation has recreational, scientific, heritage and scenic value. There is a need to protect and conserve it, particularly given its rarity value. This strategy includes educating visitors of the importance of Clovelly's natural features.

Strategy 2 - establish the pond as a frog habitat

Given the few frog areas in Randwick, the pond near the Bowling Club should serve a more useful role as frog habitat.

Strategy 3 - protect, conserve, enhance and actively manage revegetated areas

Given the concerns of some nearby residents regarding safety and loss of water views, it will be necessary to plan future revegetation in accordance with tree planting guidelines to minimise future maintenance and security problems; and to establishing a maintenance program for the pruning and overall management of plants.

Table 21: Action plan for the natural vegetation zone

Strategy	Action	Priorty
Protect, conserve and enhance remnant indigenous vegetation	Actively manage remnant bushland in Burrows Park. This includes employing best practice bush regeneration principles, such as ensuring that landscaping in the study area uses propagation material sustainably collected (seeds or cuttings) from the remnant vegetation in Burrows Park	ongoing
<i>paths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ minimise paths through remnant vegetation areas to minimise general visitor access, to reduce disturbance ♦ build path from compacted crushed sandstone about 1 metre wide between the two areas of bushland ♦ consult with Council's Bushland Management Technician I the design phase of any paths in areas of remnant vegetation, to minimise damage to native flora and seedbanks. 	ongoing
<i>fencing</i>	Install new protective dog-proof fence around entire area, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ the sedge community ♦ eroded clay areas adjacent to the sandstone clifftop within to enable natural re-colonisation with sedges and other locally indigenous species ♦ the plant species <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> which is present on the rocky foreshores and is listed as 'Vulnerable' under the <i>NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> 	A1
<i>community support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ gain support for bush regeneration and revegetation through low-key interpretation techniques (eg at the café or surf club, install bulletin boards, photos showing before and after, close-up photos of plants in flower) 	ongoing
<i>Prohibited species (Burrows Park)</i>	The following flora species are not to be planted anywhere in Burrows Park: <i>Acacia sophorae</i> , <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> , <i>Baeckea imbricata</i> , <i>Banksia ericifolia</i> , <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> , <i>Dianella congesta</i> , <i>Dichelachne crinita</i> , <i>dillwynia retorta</i> , <i>Eriostemon buxifolius</i> , <i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i> , <i>Hakea teretifolia</i> , <i>Isolepis nodosa</i> , <i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> , <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> , <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> , <i>Monotoca elliptica</i> , <i>Opercularia aspera</i> , <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> , <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> , <i>Viola hederacea</i> , <i>Westringia fruticosa</i> , <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> , <i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	
Establish the pond as a frog habitat	Improve this as a habitat for frog species by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ eradicating the Plague Minnows (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> using a poison known as Rotenone, or by pumping the pond dry ♦ providing habitat in the centre and around the periphery (this would also improve the pond's aesthetic values) 	A1
Lease/licence areas	Exclude the pond and remnant vegetation areas from any future lease and licence agreement areas	

Table 21: Action plan for the natural vegetation zone
(cont'd)

Strategy	Action	Priority
Protect, conserve, enhance and actively manage revegetated areas	<p>In revegetated areas, there is a need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ maintain thickly planted vegetation near paths to help provide a sense of public safety ♦ plant lower heath species in areas where there may be a perception that water views will be affected by higher species (eg near Eastbourne Avenue) ♦ where small grassed areas are enclosed by vegetation (eg southern side of the bay near the steps from Donnellan Circuit) either plant out these areas to form a dense bush area, or thin out vegetation to provide viewsheds ♦ Thin and remove some <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> from planted slopes 100m west of western-most steps off Donnellan Circuit. Then remove chicken wire and immediately plant ground cover (species to be recommended by Council's Bushland Management Technician) following removal of <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>; plant <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> if additional stands of trees are required; mulch slopes with leaf litter as required; and build brick retaining wall at base of slope 	<p>ongoing</p> <p>A/B</p>
	<p>In the natural vegetation zone, gradually revegetate previously cleared areas with locally indigenous species, ensuring no impacts on water views from local homes. Initiatives may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ weeding the area to the north of Bowling Club, retaining indigenous species and planting indigenous heath species ♦ clearing grass and weed from the batter along Ocean Street, and planting heath shrubs ♦ planting shrubs and shade trees on the batter along Eastbourne Avenue and to the cliff tops 	<p>ongoing</p>

5.5 ACTIONS FOR OPEN GRASSED AREAS

 OBJECTIVE

Useable and attractive spaces for passive recreation.

Strategy 1 - enhance grassed areas with basic park facilities, trees and shrubs

Clovelly's recreational value is enhanced by the range of areas available to visitors. While perhaps not the most scenic, the grassed areas provide valuable space for past-times like dog walking, rambling, kite flying and playing casual ball games. There is scope to enhance some of these areas with basic park facilities and by planting shade trees and low shrubs.

Strategy 2 - enhance and publicise the dog exercise area in Burrows Park

Council needs to respond to the needs of visitors who wish to recreate in areas free of dog excreta, the requirements of the *Companion Animals Act*, and the desires of dog owners who wish to exercise their dogs in public areas.

Table 24: Action plan for open grassed areas

Strategy	Action	Priority
Enhance with park facilities, trees and shrubs	Burrows Park.	A3
	♦ Plant perimeter shrubs.	
	♦ Remove mound created by grass cuttings (east of bowling green) and create new planting bed	A2
	♦ Plant shade trees in picnic areas, ensuring water views are maintained from surrounding areas. When trees have grown, remove old picnic shelters and replace with timber benches (4) similar in style to those in Grant Reserve, Coogee	B
	Game Reserve. Partially revegetate with low shrubs along southern post and rail fence, and install path	C
	Behind beach. Gradually remove coral trees, when they become a safety risk. Replace with tree species that are culturally significant to the area.	A
Enhance and publicise dog exercise area in Burrows Park	Children's playground. Develop a small-scale playground in the grassed area at back of the beach. The materials used, colours and design of the structure shall be sensitive to the scenic location	A2
	Surf club entry. In the area where the Seabreeze café once stood, create an 'entry' and picnic area with: 4 small picnic shelters, feature trees, and entry feature to surf club	A3
	Create new planting beds, plant shade trees and install benches	C
	Should dung beetle trials in Trennery Reserve prove successful, implement at Clovelly Bay	
	Provide 'dog bins' and signs identifying dog exercise area. Prohibit dogs from rest of the bay area	A3

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APPENDIX A FURTHER STUDIES ON FLORA AND
FAUNA